Lutheran World Service (India)

COMING TOGETHER

ANNUAL REPORT 1981

The night has ended

Put out the light of the lamp

of thine own narrow corner

Smudged with smoke.

The great morning which is for all

appears in the East.

Let its light reveal us

to each other

Who walk on the same

Path of pilgrimage.

–Rabindranath Tagore
May 24, 1932

Dear Friends,

During the last few years the LWS has assisted thousands of homeless and landless families with resettlement. Recently I visited some programme areas and found that many Colony people had on their own constructed additional houses and improved their old homes, giving the impression of considerable economic advancement. It was difficult to believe that a few years earlier they had been completely destitute.

A similar but somewhat different picture presented itself in a few tribal development project areas where people five to six years ago were either completely landless or did not utilise the land in their possession. Today a sizeable percentage of the population have received agricultural land from the Government which they have cleared of jungle scrub. They too have advanced economically within the limit of their present land-holdings. The change as compared to their earlier state is remarkable.

These are examples of development and socio-economic changes made possible with certain inputs from outside and by the people's cooperation and hard work.

I take this opportunity to extend our warmest thanks to our headquarters in Geneva and all the different Donor Agencies who have assisted us. I sincerely thank the Government too, at all levels, for their supportive understanding and active cooperation in our endeavour to assist people in need.

I feel it appropriate to close with the words of St. Paul to the Philippians (2.2):

"Make me truly happy by loving each other and agreeing wholeheartedly with each other, working together with one heart and mind and purpose."

We have this year, I think, realised in a better way than at any time before a sense of working together with one heart, mind and purpose, and the need to coordinate and integrate our various activities, project-wise, between different levels of our administration, and most especially, with the community with whom we work.

Olav Hodne

January, 1982

OLAV HODNE

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DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION
MEDICAL SERVICES
THE EXECUTIVE

Annual Report

1981

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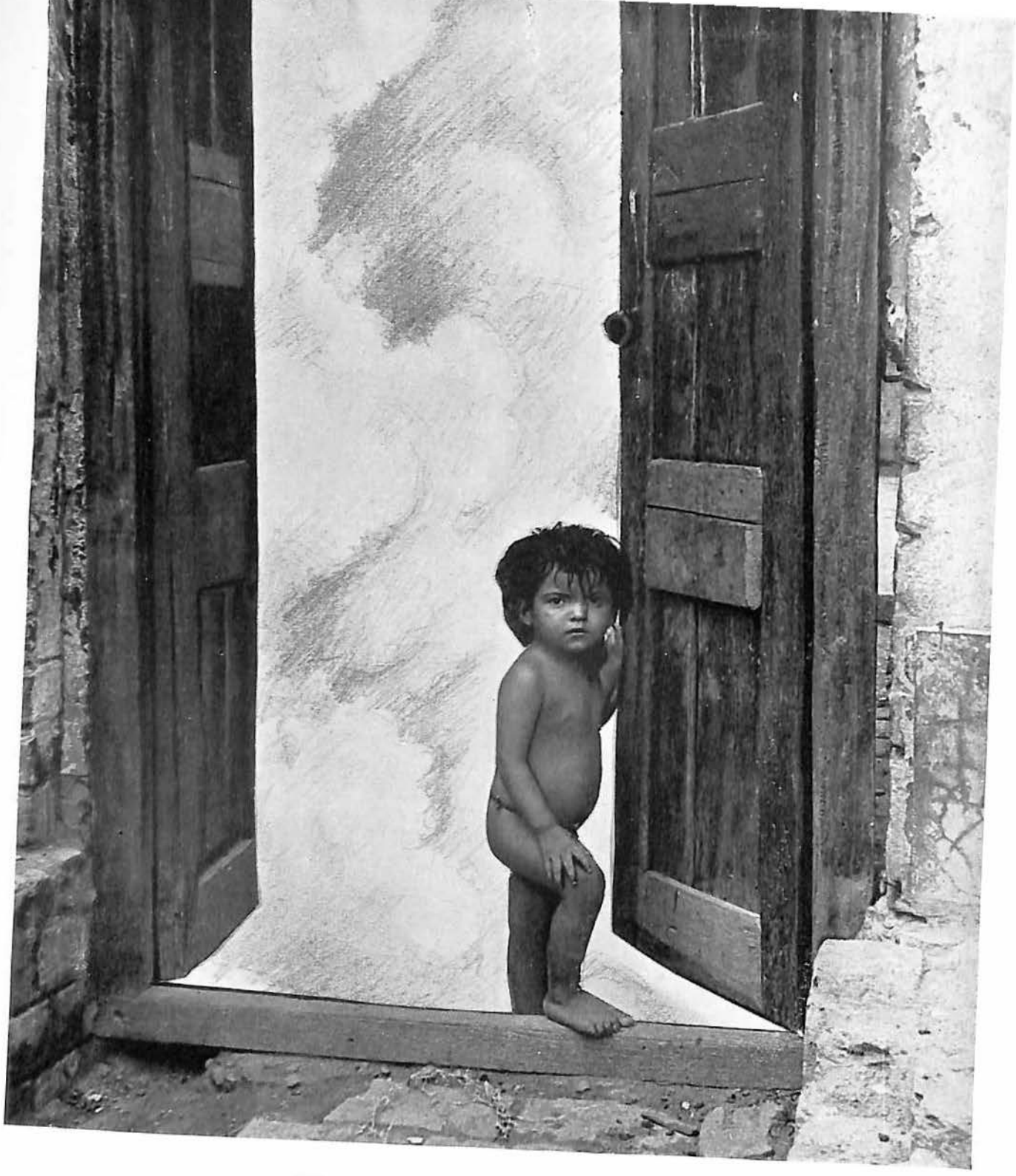

"Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home :
Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing Boy,
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows,
He sees it in his joy;....."

—**William Wordsworth**
Ode on, Intimations of Immortality

But

What

Lies

On

the

Threshold

Of

this

Door

To

A New

World ?

PREM (PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION & MONITORING) CELL

- The PREM Cell is an advisory Body to the Management of the LWS in India.

- During 1981, reports on the evaluation of the Pavement Schools and Purulia Projects (Ajodhya Hills) which were evaluated during the latter part of 1980, were made available.

- Most of the members visited the programme areas and gave professional guidance to the LWS staff.

- The Community Health Consultant periodically visited all the programme areas.

- In addition, the Community Health Consultant, initiated and effectively conducted a workshop on 'Integration and Allied Matters' in Ajodhya Hills for the LWS Staff.

- Periodic PREM Cell meetings were also held during the year.

- Keeping in view the recommendations of the first evaluation which took place in 1978, the planning and monitoring systems of the LWS projects were further improved. In addition, the LWS intensified research activities in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, social forestry, cottage industries, etc. In order to obtain optimum utilisation of available resources, regular exchange of information between LWS and specialised Institutions at home and abroad was undertaken.

External Members

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Drilling for water in drought areas is a challenging job for the crew of the WRP. Each new endeavour to find water is met with the same spirit of coordination and pooling of resources, every link in the unit playing its unique part.

WATER RESOURCES PROJECT

The Water Resources Project activities are confined to the Chotanagpur plateau of India, concentrating primarily in the following three drought-prone districts:

- Purulia in West Bengal,
- Santhal Parganas in Bihar,
- Mayurbhanj in Orissa.

Each unit is equipped with one drilling rig for tapping underground water. During 1981, the emphasis was on providing safe drinking water, which in addition to reducing the incidence of water-borne diseases, and improving the health condition of the people, also enables them to take up kitchen gardening, etc.

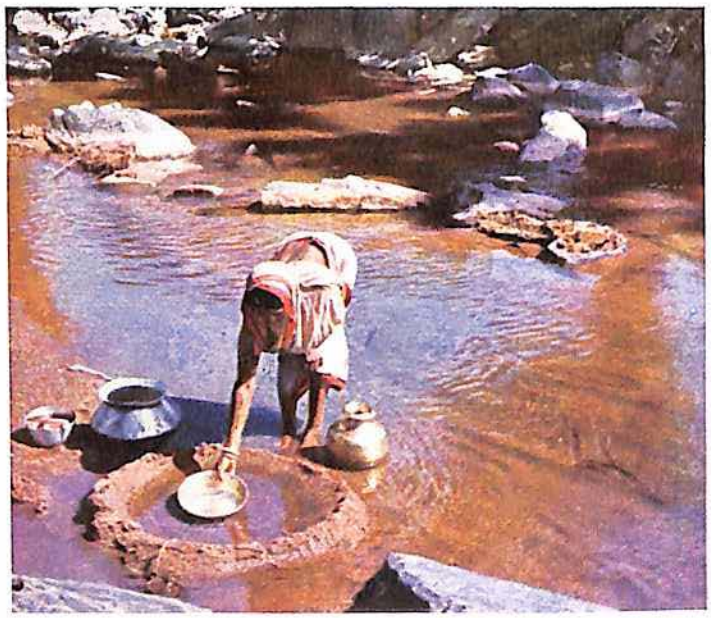
The project faced the problem of deficit budgetting due to steep rise in prices of petroleum and steel products on which the WRP is greatly dependent. It also had to meet the problems of breakdown of two of the old rigs from time to time coupled with non-availability of essential spare-parts in time. In Mayurbhanj district, the unit was also subjected to the difficulties of drilling in areas of unfavourable soil conditions.

A more positive aspect of the Project during the year has been the active collaborative support the units received from the Government counterparts.

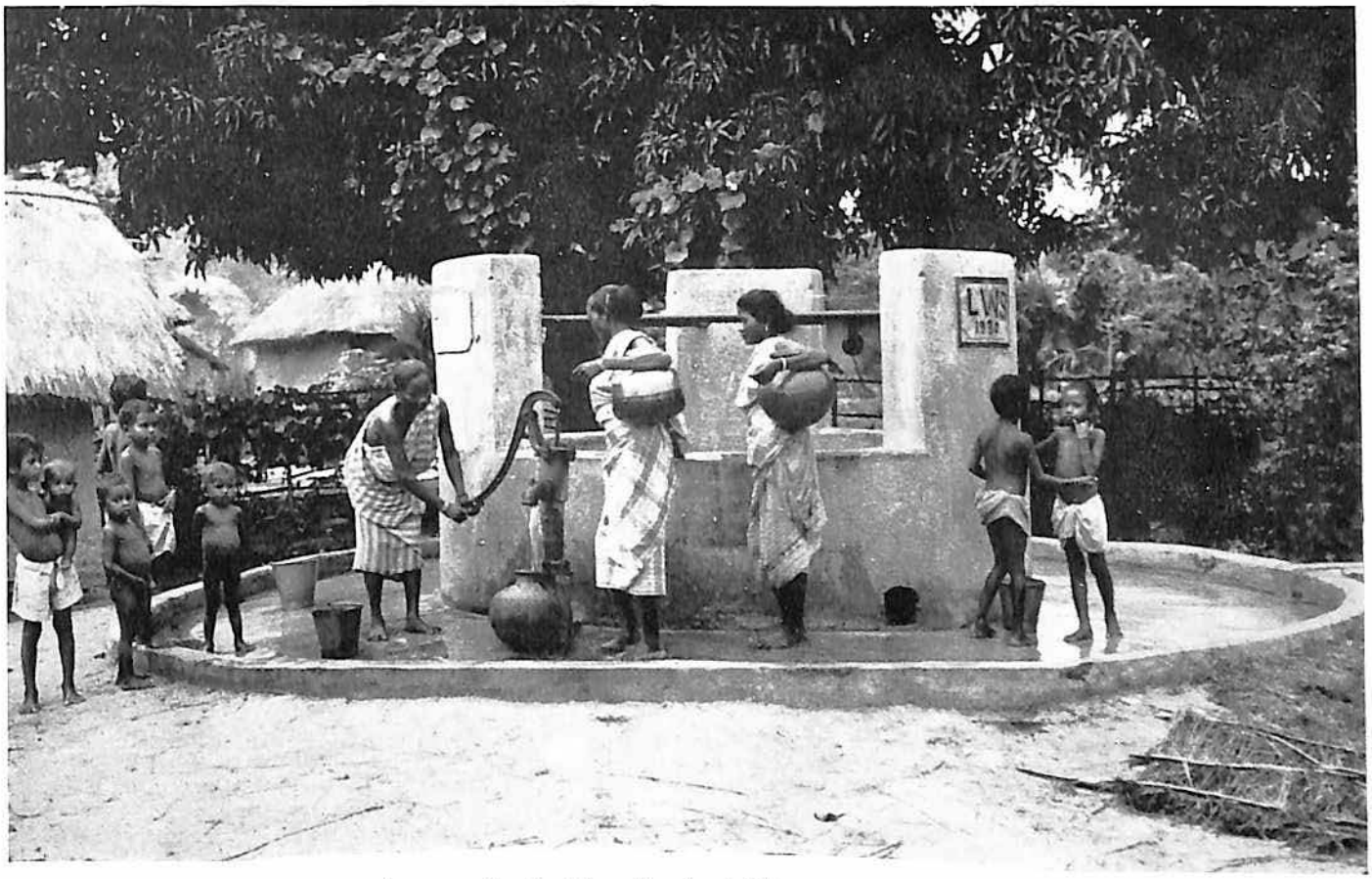
Area	Target	Achievement		
		Successful bores	Dry bores	Total
Purulia	100	117	14	131
Santhal Parganas	150	98	22	120
Mayurbhanj	150	98	9	107
Total	400	313	45	358

A total of 200 villages with an estimated population of 36,000 have been covered in addition to 16,000 urban population.

The average depth of a bore-well is 113 feet and average cost per bore-well is worked out roughly at US $ 1,000. The participatory inputs of the Government and the LWS work out at 35 percent and 65 percent respectively. The scope for peoples' participation has been meagre in this project of providing safe drinking water since the project is a technical one. Nevertheless, the villagers have provided accommodation to the field crew, manual labour in the form of making approach roads for the rigs to enter the villages and carrying of water from far off places for flushing the bores while drilling.



A woman is seen collecting drinking water that has seeped and filtered through a circular sand-pile artificially made on the polluted river bed. But is such water really pollutant free?



A ringwell and a tubewell located at the same site—the tubewell assists in lifting the water from the well without having to draw the water manually. Women and children gather at the well to collect water, bathe, wash their clothes—and exchange matters of local interest—an age old communication link!

BURDWAN PROJECTS

The projects in Burdwan district are confined to an area in Jangal Mahal covering 42 villages with a population of 8,261. Barring 6% of the target population, the people in this region are either landless (39%) or farmers (55%) having no more than one acre. The entire population is agrarian in nature and mainly dependent for their livelihood on day/farm labour. Due to meagre land holdings and lack of irrigation water facilities farm labour provides seasonal earnings only.

With a view to increasing their income and improving their living conditions, the project activities during 1981 focused on infrastructure development, agriculture, training, cottage industries, adult education, medical and community health work.

As part of the process of working together,

- the Government as in previous years, was able to distribute vested land to the landless people. A total of 66 acres were given to 50 families during the year. These families were then assisted to develop their land.

- The Panchayats (local self-government Bodies elected by the people) took up a large number of irrigation schemes.

- The young people amongst the target group were active in motivating the people towards better utilisation of the infrastructures created. Youth centres were established in the programme areas.

The area of operation was divided into six zones having a sub-centre in each zone. Each centre was equipped with a seed-cum-demonstration farm, and the centre at Bheladanga with a clinic as well. The five other centres were covered by the medical team periodically with the help of a mobile medical van. During the year under review,

- 2 health workers were trained,
- 13,189 cases were attended, and
- 2,909 were covered under community health work.

- 80% of the total available agricultural land of the target population was under cultivation. 88% of the cultivated land was brought under multiple cropping.

—To open avenues for earning subsidiary income, the three training centres established in Jangal Mahal trained 105 men and women in tailoring, weaving, hobby-loom and bee-keeping. Besides 15 women were trained in 'papad' and chalk making and another 6 in fisheries and marketing. Training in other disciplines was provided for 80 people.

—28 adult literacy centres had a student strength of 1,673 of which 721 became neo-literates. Besides one centre was established and run voluntarily by the people themselves.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Number completed	Participatory Input in %	
		L.W.S.	People
Drinking Water/Irrigation wells	27	70	30
Schools	3	80	20
Community Centres	8	60	40
Youth Centres	4	50	50
Vocational Training Centres	2	95	5
Consumer Stores	1	95	5

In addition 4 tanks were excavated under Food For Work programme and 3 tubewells were sunk for drinking water.

In the agricultural sector 644 acres of land were cultivated with 19% participatory input from the people, 16% from the Government and 65% from the LWS. Furthermore, 1,327 fruit trees were provided to the people besides helping 15 families to start self-help projects.

PURULIA PROJECTS

The programme of Purulia covers Bandwan, Balarampur and Ajodhya Hills regions. However, major concentration of activities during the year had been in Ajodhya Hills. The LWS continued to pay more attention to strengthening the Ajodhya Hills Tribal Development Society, which was established by the people themselves in 1979 and to which Government accorded its recognition in 1980. Practical training was given to the Society's Executive Committee members in accounting, project planning and programme management. Furthermore, the Society was encouraged to take up projects as detailed below:

- Disbursement and recovery of loan,
- Agriculture,
- Trading of local produce—Oil Seeds,
- Running of consumer stores,
- Pisciculture.

The Society was able to provide a loan of Rs. 18,500 to its members and recovered nearly Rs. 7,800 against the principal amount and another Rs. 557 towards interest. The Society's other economic activities listed above are outlined below in monetary terms:

Particulars	Investment	Return	Surplus
Paddy cultivation in 4 acres	2,050	4,300	2,250
Summer Paddy	1,700	410	(1,290)
Groundnut	3,500	1,200	(2,300)
Oil Seeds	120,000	122,480	2,480
Pisciculture	10,100	22,100	12,000
Oil Expeller	11,000	11,600	11,600
Consumer Stores	8,000	—	900 monthly

The Society incurred loss in connection with cultivation of summer paddy and groundnut due to unfavourable weather conditions. Considering the amount invested on trading of local produce such as oil seeds, the return should have been proportionately higher. One of the main reasons according to the Society members was untimely procurement of oil seeds due to transportation problems.

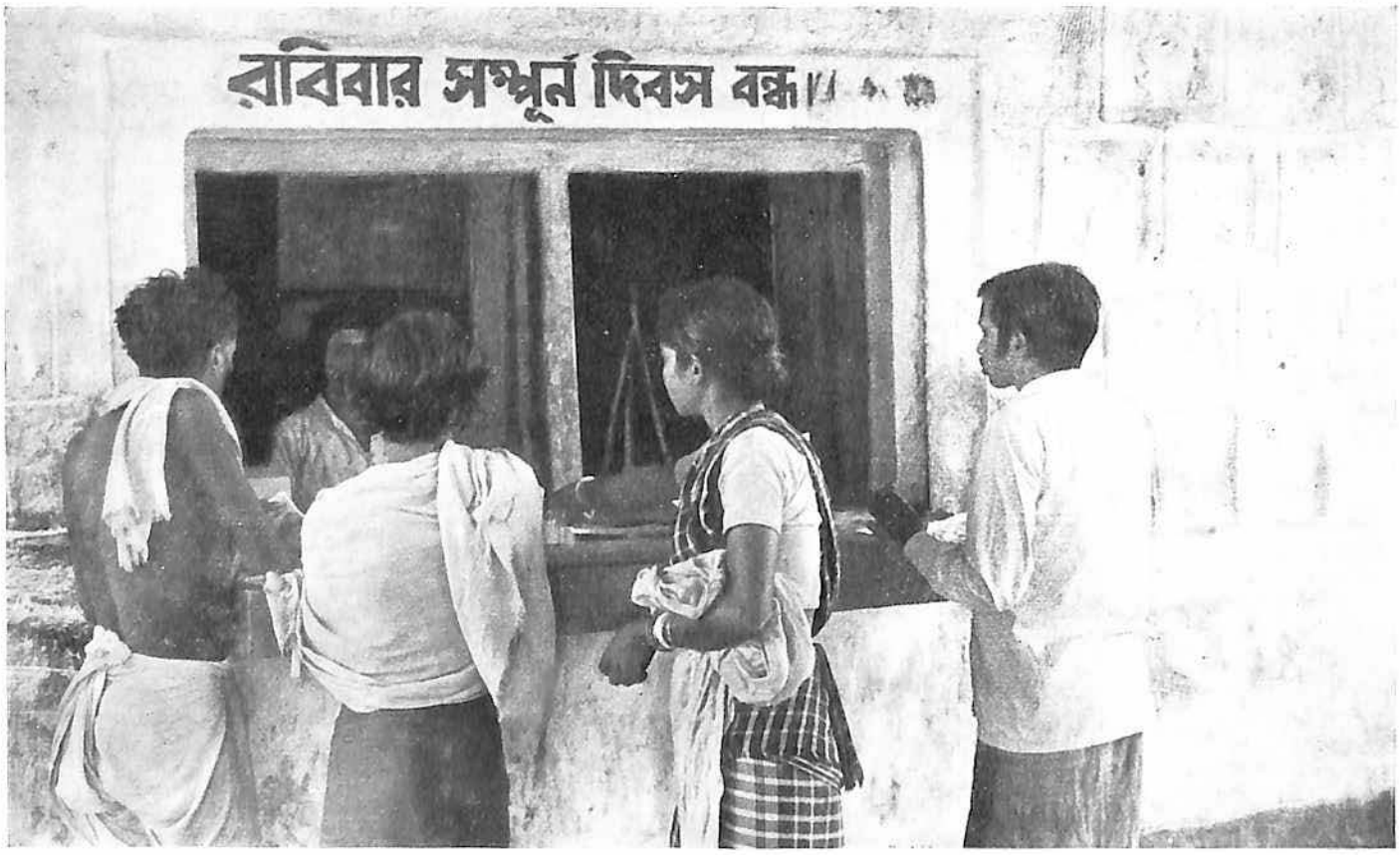
In addition to the Society's activities in Ajodhya Hills, the LWS took up various programmes in collaboration with the people in Ajodhya Hills, Balarampur and Bandwan. A total of Rs. 94,000 was invested jointly by the people and the LWS to increase agricultural productivity. As against this investment a return of Rs. 240,100 was roughly estimated thereby giving a surplus of Rs. 146,100.

Statistically, the LWS activities are detailed in the following tables:

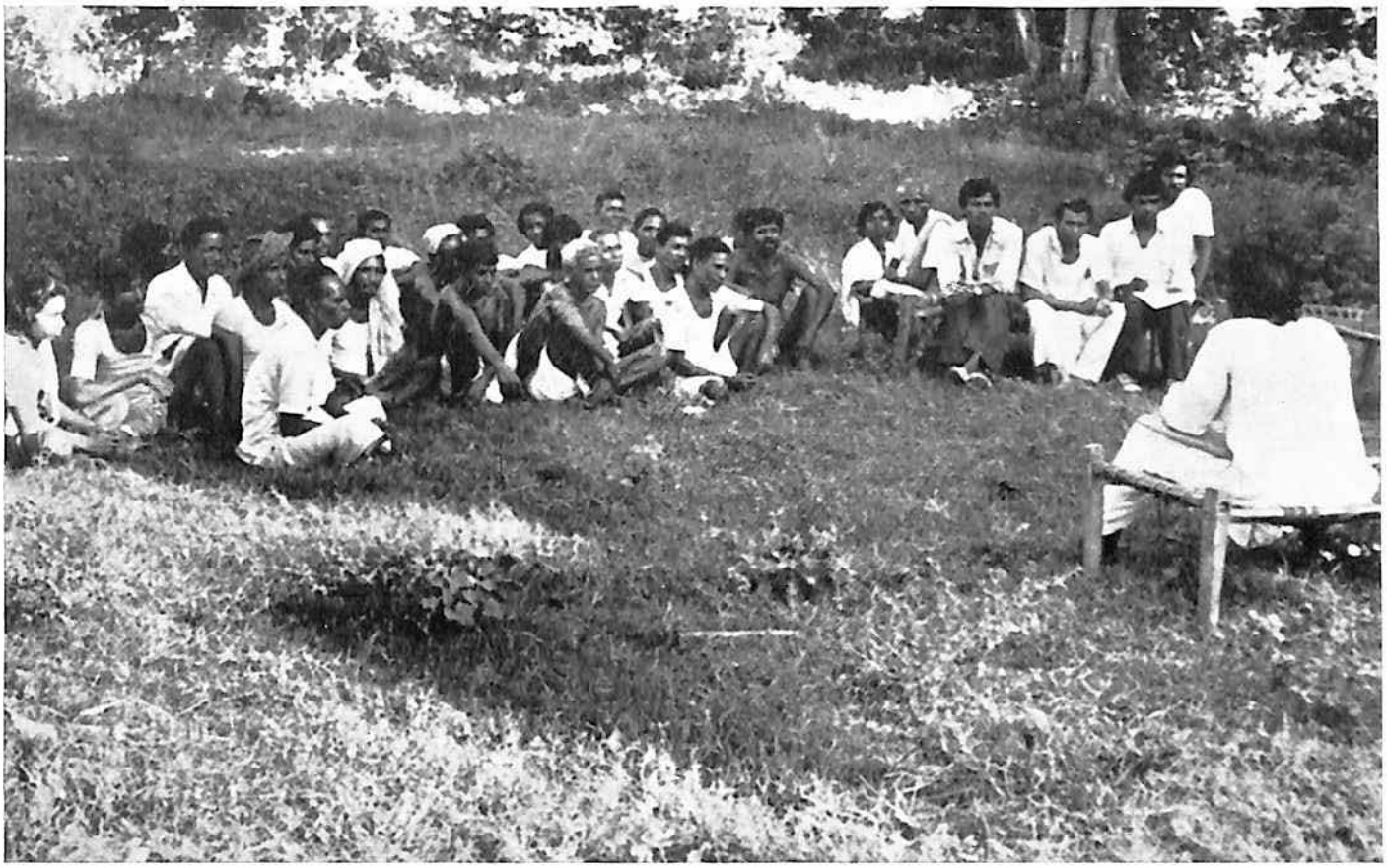
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Wells	—	11	
Road repairs	—	31	kms.
Cross dam	—	1	
Oil expeller shed	—	1	

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Type	Coverage					Participation in %	
	Planned		Actual				
	Number of		Number of		LWS	People	Govt.
	People	Unit	People	Unit			
Agriculture	948	544 acres	1,023	470 acres	41	59	—
Social Forestry	667	35000 plants	718	59000 plants	13	19	68
Brood Lac	732	5900 Kgs.	244	2000 Kgs.	—	5	95
Fishery	40 vill.	80 tanks	27 vill.	42 tanks	6	41	53
Bee-keeping	25	50	15	36	100	—	—



A Consumer Store located on the hill top of Ajodhya not far from the main centre. Even the simplest form of trade enables people to come together to exchange value for goods.



Unity in diversity—the sharing of ideas today could make the goals of tomorrow an achievable reality!

Besides the activities outlined earlier, 1,863 villagers took up cultivation on their own initiative on 922 acres. Furthermore, the people who had benefited from the previous years goatery scheme returned 23 off spring which were redistributed to 12 families.

In addition a total of 32 people were trained in agriculture, sericulture, weaving, tailoring and adult literacy. Besides, 24 male centres and 1 female adult literacy centre were functioning. Furthermore 9 centres were opened and run by the people themselves voluntarily. The adult literacy centres had a student strength of 2459 and enabled 691 people to become neo-literates.

The Medical Clinic in Ajodhya Hills attended to 10,467 cases out of which 207 were indoor patients. Health education was imparted to 151 people and 21,538 cases were covered under Community Health work.

A pregnant woman being examined—a concern for well being

CALCUTTA PROJECTS

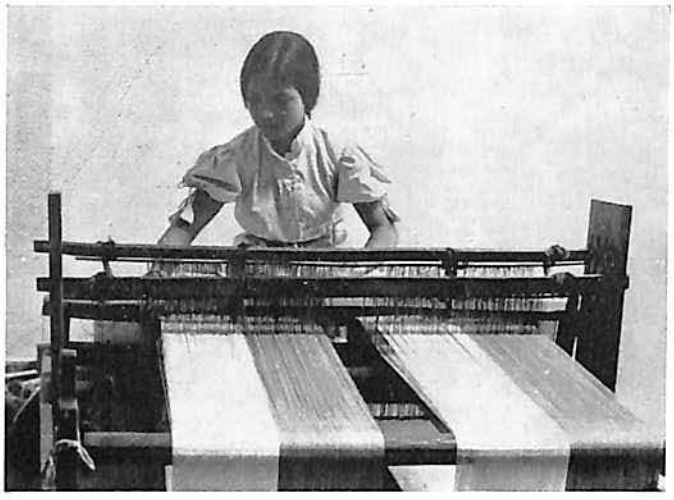
- The pavement schools numbering 27 had a strength of 1,400 students with an average attendance of 69% per day. The Janasiksha Prochar Kendra, a local institution, continued to run the schools.

- The two schools established in Entally and Ultadanga centres for formal education, had a strength of 250 girls and 400 boys respectively with an average attendance of 63%.

- The three vocational training centres located at Entally, Ultadanga and Garcha imparted training to a total of 250 boys and girls in various vocations such as weaving, tailoring, carpentry, needle work and embroidery, batik, block printing and tie and dye. Garcha centre was run by a local institution.

- The two self-employment centres established in Entally and Ultadanga were registered during 1981 under the Registration of Societies Act. Most of the items produced by the trained boys and girls who joined these centres, have a ready market. During the year under review, the self-employment centre at Entally had a turnover of Rs. 232,380 and the one at Ultadanga sold goods worth Rs. 311,312 through their Sales Emporiums. The self-employed boys and girls earned a daily income ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. A total of 360 boys and girls have joined these two centres.

- Besides the self-employment centres stated above 'Karma Kutir' a production centre run by a local institution has absorbed as of the end of 1980 a total of 50 trained girls. Another 40 girls are expected to join this centre.
- The Ultadanga centre provided night shelter for 140 'shelterless' pavement dwellers.
- The main centres at Entally and Ultadanga covered the population of 6 squatter colonies adjacent to the centres with extension work. The LWS in the extension programme mainly acts as a catalyst and involves local institutions and nationalised banks. The banks were encouraged to advance loans to the inhabitants of these areas for development of their trades and cottage industries. The Bank of Baroda has advanced 566 loans to the tune of Rs. 1,050,000 to artisans and traders such as weavers, grocers, tailors, potters, etc. It is gratifying to note that default in the repayment of loans was negligible during 1981. This project was initiated in the locality in order to stimulate self-help and to revitalise the neglected trades and skills which had fallen into disuse for lack of funds.



WHEN OPPORTUNITY KNOCKED AT HER DOOR . . . .

(Alaya Keton of the Self-Employment Centre at LWS, Entally, narrates her story)

"I was ten years old when my mother sent me to Anjuman School in our pavement dwelling neighbourhood at Entally. My father died when I was six years old. My mother had to work hard to look after me and my three younger brothers. She really wanted me to learn to use my hands so I could earn a living someday by making useful things.

One day a young woman came to our shelter. She wanted to know all about my family, how much my mother earned, what food we ate, whether the children were going to school. She told us alot of interesting things about a Centre run by the Lutheran World Service where young girls were learning to sew and weave and also how to read and write. My mother felt that this was the school she would like to send me to. So the next day we set out early for the LWS, Entally Complex which was not very far from our home. What we saw filled us with new hope. However, we were anxious about whether the Centre would accept me. All the little children were neat and clean with their hair plaited. They were also wearing clean clothes. I could hardly believe that they were my playmates of the streets!

My mother and I were so pleased when we were told that I could start attending the Centre the very next day. Now I have been here for three years and can use my hands to make small shirt pieces, tablecloths, handbags, tea-pot covers and table mats. I also learnt to read and write a little in Hindi and Bengali. I found it very difficult at first, but I never missed a single class.

Now I work at the Self Employment Centre with two other girls. I have learnt how to use the loom. I enjoy the sound of the hammers as they lift and fall... it is like music. Sometimes I am amazed at what I can do with my hands. My mother is happy too. I work from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with 1½ hours break for lunch. We earn according to the orders we get and that changes from month to month. I find making table mats the most paying because I can make a set in one day, and I earn Rs. 10/- per set. The tea cosy's fetch only Rs. 5 per set and also take a day to make. So I earn a more or less steady income every month. Though my income means a lot to my family it is still not sufficient. I hope I can take training in Batik soon, as this pays more. I would like to train my family and friends too, so we could all earn a good living this way".

Alaya Keton is one example of the growing concern and aspiration among young pavement/slum children to increase their family earnings through self-employment. Some like Alaya are fortunate to receive initial training and support. But there are many others who remain on the brink of darkness, awaiting the day when opportunity will knock at their doors.

- The first phase of Salt Lake Housing was completed with the provision of 750 houses along with other amenities to 750 canal embankment dwellers. A total of 5,180 people were thus assisted with permanent shelter.

- During the year, vocational training centres in weaving, batik and tailoring were started for 60 girls of the colony. Upon rehousing of the 750 families, a family socio-economic survey was conducted in order to initiate appropriate follow-up activities.

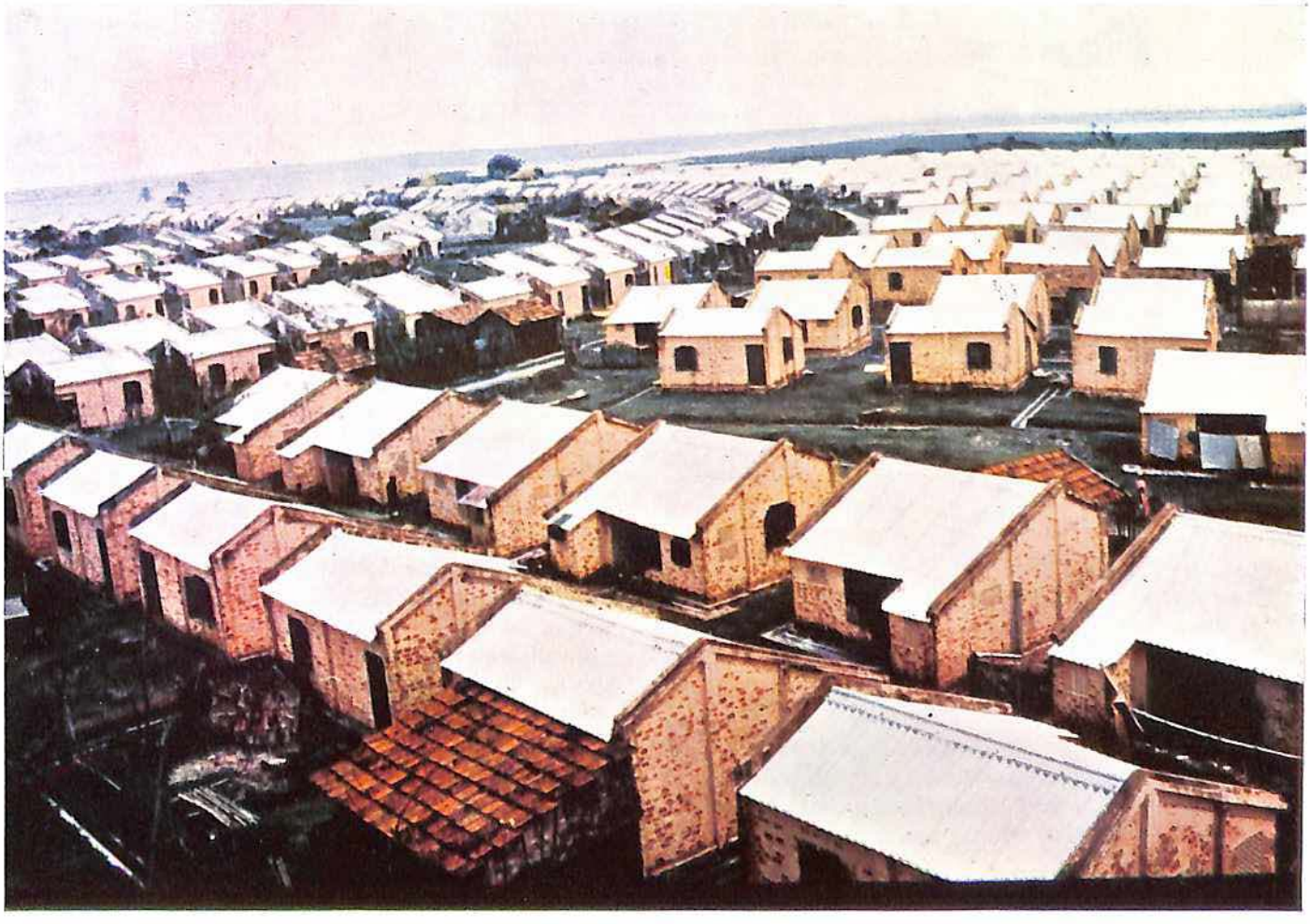
- 40 tubewells were sunk to provide safe drinking water for the pavement dwelling and squatter colony families.

- An eye clinic established in Garia by LWS was registered under the name and style of 'Vision Welfare Society'. The Society efficiently continued the activities initiated by the LWS in the past.

- Medical care and community health services were provided in Salt Lake, Entally and Ultadanga regions. Preventive and promotive services were provided to a total of 51,347 cases and health education was imparted to 443 people. In addition clinical services were rendered to 13,300.

Various national and local organisations and the Government were active collaborators in the LWS Calcutta projects. The All India Women's Conference, East Calcutta Constituency, for example, was very much involved in the extension programme of Ultadanga.

Permanent housing at Salt Lake—the inhabitants for the first time enjoy a sense of security. Many have taken the initiative to utilise the area around their houses for kitchen-gardening.



Medicinal plant cultivation in North Bengal from which citronella java oil is extracted.

NORTH BENGAL PROJECTS

1981 was the beginning of the four year phasing out schedule projected for the LWS programme in North Bengal. As such the main concentration was on consolidation of various projects started in the previous years, barring intensification of ericulture, and to some extent the sericulture programme as well. Individual self-help projects taken up by approximately 8,000 resettled families played a prominent role in augmenting their income.

As a result of phasing out, some regular employees of the Organisation were released. A total of 15 such employees were able to find employment with various departments of the Government and other agencies.

The Sericulture programme in the North Bengal districts has taken deep roots. The Organisation's objective of promotion of sericulture has been achieved. The Government have taken very keen interest in the programme and have also expanded their activities throughout the four districts of Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling. During the year under review, 42 acres of land were brought under mulberry cultivation benefiting 138 families. Another 226 families increased their income with the distribution of 23,600 disease free layings and produced 2,934 kgs. of cocoons.

20 acres of land were covered by medicinal plants. 15 families were, therefore, able to produce 146 kgs. of citronella java oil.

In Chhekamari village of Jalpaiguri district, among the 'Boro' tribal community, who have established a Co-operative Society for making Endi-Mats and Shawls, there was a practice of eri-silk worm rearing. The Society, however, had not been functioning for a number of years. At the beginning of 1980, an attempt was made to restart rearing of eri-silk worm and revive the Co-operative Society. The causes for failure of eri-silk worm rearing and the Society's non-functioning were ascertained initially. It was observed that lack of proper management, guidance, improper eri-silk layings for rearing, inadequate supply of eri-silk cocoons and inferior quality eri-silk threads were the main reasons for the failure.

During the year under review, the Society underwent certain changes—it was reorganised and proper training was given in management techniques to the Society members; quality eri-silk layings for eri-cocoons were provided; arrangements were made for supply of eri-cocoons for making Mats and Shawls. All repairable looms were repaired and castor seeds were provided for plantation. As a result, by the end of 1981, the Society was able to supervise the day-to-day work much more systematically than before. Production of shawls increased to 10 pcs. per month. The income of the people engaged in eri-silk weaving was regular and was in the range of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per day and the income of people in the spinning section was about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day. A total of 40 families, including eri-silk worm rearers benefited as a result of the revival of ericulture. In other programme areas of North Bengal, 165 farmers were assisted with 125 kgs. of castor seeds for plantation. 6 farmers were helped with 225 moth eggs for rearing and 39 families produced nearly 100 kgs. of cocoons.

Practical training was given in the programme areas for a total of 45 beneficiaries in hobby-loom, bee-keeping and silk weaving. In addition, 9 staff members and another 30 members from the target groups attended seminars and training courses organised by the Development Communication unit of the LWS.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Target	Achievement	Participatory Input in %		
			LWS	Govt.	People
Housing	208	198	60	26	14
Tubewell	55	55	95	—	5
Open Well	17	16	100	—	—
Primary School	10	10	91	—	9
Community Hall	3	3	100	—	—
Culvert	1	1	95	—	5
Market Shed	1	1	75	—	25
Women's Co-op. Shop	1	1	86	—	14

From father to son—the revival of age old trades—the smithy's use of the hammer, tong and anvil—a joy in sharing.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Type	Target		Achievement			Participatory Input in %		
	No. of colonies	No. of people	Colonies	People	Unit	LWS	Govt.	People
Livestock	22	335	22	290	762	96	—	4
Agriculture Extension	4	135	9	365	—	52	—	48
Individual Self-Help	30	395	36	420	—	75	—	25
Social Forestry	15	658	48	1,285	10,836	50	44	6

A potter moulding his creation into shape—individual self-help implies the exercise of the same self-discipline,—a moulding into shape, the energy which is the motive power enabling Man to make something worthwhile of his life.

MURSHIDABAD PROJECTS

The project activities covered 3,165 families rehoused in 44 colonies of Murshidabad and 3 colonies of Nadia district. During the year 1981, a close relationship continued to exist and develop between the colony committees, village Panchayats, and Government and the local organisations. There had been periodic interaction between the colony committees at various zonal levels as well as at the overall programme level. As a result, almost all the activities were planned and implemented by the committees. The 47 colonies have been divided into 5 zones and each zonal committee has representation from the colony committees. At the programme level a consultative body has been established by them with representation from each zone. Effective consultation at the programme level has been seen throughout the year between the consultative committee members and the local PREM Cell of the LWS.

Out of the 47 colony committees, 20 societies have been registered under the Societies Registration Act, including all the colonies with large number of families, and the remainder are in the process of obtaining recognition under this Act. Agricultural assistance and self-help projects were initiated through the committees to improve the family economy. Road communication between six colonies and the main roads were established. 163 people from the target groups and 46 staff underwent training in various disciplines.

60 Adult Literacy centres established in the colonies through the Development Communication unit of the LWS and on voluntary basis by the people themselves, had a student strength of 3,398 out of which 2,178 were neo-literates at the end of the year. 24,061 cases were covered under community health services which included family visits, mother and child care, immunisation, etc. Besides health education was imparted to 331 people.

Other activities during the year are given in the following tables:

INFRASTRUCTURE

Item	Target	Achievement	Participatory Input in %		
			LWS	Govt.	Others
Primary School	5	5	80	10	10
Tubewell	54	54	90	—	10
Approach roads	6	6	80	—	20
Sanitary latrines	300	184	70	—	30
Community centre	8	6	95	5	

Particulars	Target	Achievement	Coverage	
			Colonies	People
Cottage Industries	215	246	42	1,220
Pisciculture	10	9	9	2,295
Agriculture			44	7,020
Livestock	230	87	22	405
Poultry	600 birds	600 birds	3	1,295
Ericulture			10	200
Sericulture	2 acres	2	2	25

All the development activities inside the colonies were activated through the Colony Committees/ Societies. With a view to building up a revolving fund in each Colony, funds required for the activities outlined above were given as grants to the Societies/ Committees. The Colony members on the otherhand received assistance in the form of loans from them. The participation of the people can therefore be considered cent percent.

In addition 140 people were able to procure 28 cycle-rickshaws/hackney-coaches. This was possible with a grant of 78% of the total cost from LWS, 18% bank loan and 4% personal contribution.

Several of the Colonies in this programme area are making sincere efforts to become self-reliant. Furthermore, it is gratifying to note that the colony residents have been able to integrate with the villagers who have been living in other regions by identifying with the people.

Cobblers at work—enjoy being productive

Putting out to sea together in the hope of bringing in a good catch. Fishing is a major source of livelihood for the settlers in the Sunderban.

SUNDERBAN PROJECTS

The Sunderban Projects of the LWS were designed to cater to the rehabilitation needs of the pavement dwellers of Calcutta. Due to various problems, so far the activities could not be carried out as originally envisaged.

- By the end of 1981, a total of 167 houses were constructed. Further construction was not possible because Government could not provide land required for this purpose.
- By the end of 1981, the Government nevertheless was able to locate 406 acres. However, the LWS could accept only 180 acres due to unauthorised occupation of the remaining land.
- Cultivation had been impossible on available land due to high salinity content of the soil which stands at 30.3 mm hos/cu. as per the analysis carried out by the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute. The Institute analysed the soil periodically and according to them, for successful paddy cultivation, one would have to wait for another five to six years time.
- Inspite of the unfavourable soil conditions, experiments were carried out on 2 acres of land with paddy cultivation adopting broadcasting and 'pokkali' methods. The results indicated that paddy could be cultivated somewhat successfully by broadcasting method.
- Fishery was successfully implemented during the year. A total of 51 members of the target population were given adequate training in sea-fishing. They formed six teams of their own and caught about 1,202 kgs. of fish. Furthermore, each family excavated a small tank at the rear of their houses for fishing. 82 families were assisted with fingerlings and 90 families with fishing nets. Most of the families were able to sell the surplus quantity of the fish-catch in the local market after satisfying their daily needs.
- Training was imparted to 100 people in bee-keeping, 34 in pickle making, 29 in tailoring and 2 in lime industry.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Item	Programme to date
Tubewells	9
Sanitary latrines	35
Piggery	7 families

A kindergarten school with a student strength of 47 was run during the year besides an adult literacy centre with 14 students.

The Sunderban region where the pavement dwellers are being rehoused depend mainly on river communication. But due to inadequate and improper navigational facilities, the people face transport and marketing problems. The Binodpur area where the first batch of pavement dwellers have been rehoused is prone to cyclonic weather. During a few months each year, the area is not easily approachable. In the latter part of 1981, a severe cyclone hit the Sunderban causing immense damage. However, the pavement dwellers' colony withstood the onslaught of the cyclone.

Initially, the attitude of the resettlers had unfortunately been one of total dependency. To counteract this situation a lot of effort had been and is being made to motivate the people to work together in order to be able to stand on their own feet. The people have shown much more receptivity and a remarkable change is taking place among the target group through the coordinated efforts of the LWS and various Departments of the Government.

Learning sewing skills

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

Building up of a self-reliant community depends to a great degree on improved knowledge, acquisition of appropriate skills and attitudinal changes of the people. With this understanding, Seminars/Training Courses and Adult Literacy programmes were organised during the year under review.

The Seminars/Training Courses were designed to suit the needs of the target groups and the LWS personnel of various disciplines.

- Focus on the need for and evolvement/strengthening of people-based organisations was brought out through courses on:
  - Organising the Rural Poor,
  - Management of Rural Institutions,
  - Techniques and Methods of Social Work.
- To improve the income of the families through principal and subsidiary occupations, suitable courses were held on:
  - Agriculture and allied matters,
  - Sericulture and ericulture,
  - Pisciculture, and
  - Village crafts and cottage industries.
- For optimal and judicious utilisation of the resources, courses were held on:
  - Care and maintenance of agricultural equipments,
  - Maintenance of tubewells and open wells,
  - Grain storage,
  - Rodent and pest control.

A total of 392 participants partook in 33 courses organised during the year as given below:

Organised by	Sponsored by	Place held	No. of courses	Participants		Total
				Staff	People	
LWS	LWS	Programme areas	7	70	80	150
Other Institutions	LWS	Outside Programme areas	9	40	88	128
Other Institutions	Other Institutions	Other Institutions	17	42	72	114
Total			33	152	240	392

The Seminars/Training Courses were organised and conducted in close collaboration with Formal Training Institutions and others.

The Adult Literacy centres numbering 164 had a student strength of 9,102 of which 4,961 neo-literates emerged from the course as detailed below:

Area	No. of centres			No. of students			No. of neo-literates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Burdwan/Birbhum	24	4	28	1,481	192	1,673	620	101	721
Murshidabad/Nadia	33	27	60	1,889	1,509	3,398	1,248	930	2,178
Purulia	24	1	25	1,958	501	2,459	617	74	691
North Bengal	3	—	3	266	—	266	181	—	181
Sunderbans	38	5	43	646	497	1,143	600	444	1,044
24-Parganas	—	5	5	—	163	163	—	146	146
Total	122	42	164	6,240	2,862	9,102	3,266	1,695	4,961

In the programme areas of Murshidabad, Jangal Mahal and Ajodhya Hills, mobile library service was introduced on an experimental basis. The idea behind introduction of this service was to keep the literates and neo-literates updated on various developments taking place in the fields of agriculture, livestock, etc. Moreover, this service was aimed at improving knowledge in various fields besides having some story books for light reading. In each programme area 8 to 10 sets of books were moving from one village/colony to another. This movement took place when the village/colony committees at the zonal level met once in a month.

Furthermore, 'ALO' (Light of knowledge) magazine was brought out in Bengali on a quarterly basis and had been so designed that it would serve to enlighten the neo-literates. With a view to involving the neo-literates with the 'ALO' Magazine intimately, drawings and articles from the neo-literates were published in their original forms. Apart from this, articles on developmental activities highlighting successes of some of the target population etc., were published. A total of 32 issues of 'ALO' were brought out.

Tribal mothers willingly attend the ante-natal clinics.

MEDICAL SERVICES (COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME)

The Community Health Programme of the LWS rests on a tripod of curative services, prevention of diseases and promotion of health, giving more emphasis to the two latter supports.

During 1981, special attention was given to two aspects of the Community Health Programme, namely,

Mother and Child Care, and
Selection and Training of Community Health Volunteers (Multipurpose Workers)

- Ante-natal Clinics continued to be held regularly at the main clinics as well as in the sub-centres, wherever situated. The expectant mothers were immunised against tetanus, furthermore the purpose of taking Iron tablets regularly for prevention of anaemia was explained to them, when such tablets were provided. They were also motivated to come for a physical check-up at regular intervals.

- Under-five clinics functioned likewise where, apart from treatment of sick children, the nutritional status of the children was periodically assessed and advice given on correct weaning patterns and provision of a balanced diet. Immunisation was carried out at prescribed intervals. Vitamin A in oil was regularly given to prevent night blindness. Iron tablets were also distributed wherever required.

- Health Education, on topics like Family Planning, effective sanitation, personal and environmental hygiene and safe drinking water was imparted at the main clinic, at the ante-natal and under-five clinics, and during home visits.

- Community Health Volunteers were being trained both at the field and at recognised training centres. They were selected by the community and after training, they worked in their villages, giving medicines for sickness as well as imparting basic health education.

During 1981, 4 training courses were held for the health workers, which were attended by 30 members of the staff and 39 members of the community.

In the Year of the Disabled, the following activities were assisted by the LWS:

1) The Vision Welfare Society, an institution aided by the LWS received official recognition by the Government of West Bengal. It is expected that Government grants may be forthcoming in the future and the Society is in the meantime striving to become a self-dependent Body. In 1981, the Society carried out 85 successful eye operations on the blind, restoring eyesight. Spectacles were provided to a total of 123 such cases. 8206 children have been given Vitamin A in oil for prevention of night blindness.

2) Financial and technical assistance were provided to the Institute of Psychological and Educational Research, Calcutta for their Vocational Rehabilitation Centre which will take care of 50 disabled children.

CLINICAL SERVICES IN THE PROGRAMME AREAS

Nature of cases	Patients treated
Skin infections	4,178
Acute respiratory diseases	3,413
Fever	3,484
Diarrhoeal disease	3,257
Worms	2,789
E.N.T.	2,058
Eye infection	1,594
Deficiency diseases	1,534
Injuries	1,513
Malaria	596
Others	24,000
Total	48,416

PREVENTIVE & PROMOTIVE SERVICES

Details	Ajodhya Hills	Murshidabad & Nadia	Jangal Mahal	Calcutta	North Bengal	Total
Immunisation	494	1,215	686	3,780	171	6,346
Prevention of Malaria	10,172	1,151	87	1,121	10	12,541
Family Welfare	6	4,996	42	26,520	386	31,950
Care of under-fives	2,508	10,663	1,116	10,632	701	25,620
Nutritional supplement supplied to	1,375	2,652	516	4,649	253	9,445
No. of families visited	6,492	3,290	423	4,645	282	15,582
Other cases	41	94	9	—	1	145
Total	21,538	24,061	2,879	51,347	1,804	101,629
Health education (group/mass meeting, magic lantern shows etc.)	151	331	30	443	4	959

Health workers awaken the community to the importance of hygiene, health and nutrition, using visual aids. This brings home to the people the health hazards they face and promotes the need to take precautionary measures.

"It became apparent that no service (activity) alone could achieve socio-economic development, that the need was an **Integration of services** which could be possible by **Integrated team** work."

—Dr. Helen Gideon, reporting on the Workshop on "Integration & Allied Matters" which she conducted at LWS, Ajodhya Hills.

THE EXECUTIVE

Main Office

Director	—	Dr. Olav Hodne
Deputy Director	—	V. S. C. Bonarjee
Programme Secretary	—	S. J. Nathan
Finance Adviser	—	E. Nielsen
Chief Accountant	—	A. Roychoudhury

Programme/Project Offices (Development)

Burdwan/Birbhum	—	P. K. Ghosh, *Field Administrator*
Calcutta	—	N. K. Saha, *Field Administrator*
Development Communication	—	T. K. Ray, *Seminar Organiser*
Engineering & Technical Services	—	K. Roy, *Technical Adviser*
Medical Services	—	Dr. D. P. Sen, *Community Health Organiser*
Murshidabad/Nadia	—	V. S. C. Bonarjee, *Field Administrator*
North Bengal	—	S. C. Roy, *Field Administrator*
Purulia	—	P. K. Chakraborty, *Programme Coordinator*
Sunderban	—	J. Simon, *Field Administrator*
Water Resources Project	—	D. Roychoudhury, *Coordinator*

Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit	—	P. C. Joseph, *Emergency Officer*

Note: Emergency activities are covered under a separate report.

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE
INDIA.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE LWS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 1981.

Name of Project	US Dollars.
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION	188,857
PREM UNIT	37,869
WATER RESOURCES PROJECT	212,700
BURDWAN PROJECTS	119,329
PURULIA PROJECTS	140,844
CALCUTTA PROJECTS	401,563
NORTH BENGAL PROJECTS	210,277
MURSHIDABAD PROJECTS	180,150
SUNDERBAN PROJECTS	244,498
RANCHI PROJECT	62,514
SANTAL PARGANAS PROJECT	161,083
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	83,774
MEDICAL PROGRAMME	37,616
NORWEGIAN WHEAT	117,950
EZE HOUSING	45,400
T O T A L	2,244,424

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